

difficulties and political unrest, some of the printing and even of the assembling of material has been badly done. The biographical material from the *Ch'ing Shih Kao* has been brought together in a separate work of eighty volumes. See also J. K. Fairbank and S. Y. Teng, *On the Transmission of Ch'ing Documents* (*Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, Vol. 2, pp. 12-46) and J. K. Fairbank and S. Y. Teng, *On the Types and Uses of Ch'ing Documents* (*Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, Vol. 5, pp. 1-71). E. Hauer has done an important piece of translating in *Huang-Ts'ing K'ai-kuo Fang-lieh, die Grundung des Mandschurischen Kaiserreiches ubersetzt und erklrdt* (Berlin and Leipzig, 1926). The original work was compiled by official order in the latter part of the eighteenth century and deals with the beginnings of the dynasty.

Indispensable for the history of the Ch'ing era is A. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period* (Washington, 2 vols., 1943, 1944). It is made up of biographies prepared by a number of authors.

Of general histories of China covering the period, there are de Mailla, *Histoire Gendrale de la Chine* (13 vols., Paris, 1777-1785), which extends through the early portion of the dynasty and part of which has the value of being written by an eyewitness—for the author was a missionary in China; H. Cordier, *Histoire Gendrale de la Chine* (4 vols., Paris, 1920-1921), chiefly valuable here for its summary of relations with Westerners; Rene Grousset, *Histoire de l'Extreme Orient* (2 vols., Paris, 1929); L. Wieger, *Textes Historiques* (2 vols., Hockienfu, 1903, 1904); Li Ung Bing, *Outlines of Chinese History* (Shanghai, 1914); and H. A. Giles, *A Chinese Biographical Dictionary* (London and Shanghai, 1898). Of these Grousset is the most nearly trustworthy. Some of the others are often uncritical and are to be used only with caution. H. A. Giles, *A Chinese Biographical Dictionary*, represents an immense amount of diligent labor by one of the foremost British sinologists, but unfortunately contains no footnote references to the sources. A good deal on the great Ch'ing Emperors is contained in Sven Hedin, *Jehol, City of Emperors* (translated from the

German. New York, 1932).

On the rebellion of Wu San-kuei, an important study is E. Haenisch, *Buckstücke aus der Geschichte Chinas unter der Mandschu-Dynastie. II. Der Aufstand des Wu San-kuei, aus dem Shengwu-chi* (Toung Pao, 1913, pp. 1-123).

On the form of government, see Pao Chao Hsieh, *The Government of China (1644-1911)* (Baltimore, 1925). The code of the dynasty, the *Ta Ch'ing Lit Li*, has been translated in part by Sir Thomas Staunton in *Ta Tsing Leu Lee*, etc. (London, 1810), and in full by G. Boulais in his *Manuel du Code Chinois* (*Variétés Sinologiques*, No. 55, Shanghai, 2 vols., 1923-1924). On law there is also E. Alabaster, *Notes and Commentaries on Chinese Criminal Law* (London, 1899). On the civil service examinations as maintained under the dynasty, see Etienne Zi, *Pratique des Examens Littéraires en Chine* (*Variétés Sinologiques*, No. 5, Shanghai, 1894).

On the foreign conquests of the period and relations between China